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			EXAMINER
20995	7590	11/17/2004	HONEYCUTT, KRISTINA B

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	10/020,003	WOLFE, DONALD P.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Kristina B. Honeycutt	2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>11 December 2001</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-38</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-38</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>11 December 2001</u> is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/23/2002</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Application filed December 11,

2001; I.D.S. filed April 23, 2002.

2.   Claims 1-38 are pending in the case. Claims 1 and 19 are independent claims.

Drawings

3.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5)

because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the

-description:

- 512 in Figure 5 (incorrectly referred to as 514 in the description on page 8);

- 1210 in Figure 12.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the

specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37

CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the

application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures

appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being

amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the

page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing

figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified

and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to

the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

4.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4)

because reference character "1630" has been used to designate both

validateEmailAddress field and Add Task button. In the description on page 19

validateEmailAddress field is correctly referred to as "1632". Corrected drawing sheets

in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid

abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should

include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if

only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled

"Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct

any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the

applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office

action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

5.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: "Remove

Task" button is incorrectly referred to as 16260 on page 19 and should be referred to as

1626.

        Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6.   Claims 18 and 28 recite the limitation "said master task" in lines 3 and 1-2

respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7.   Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Fenton et

al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194194).

Regarding independent claim 1, Fenton discloses a system for editing a web site

having a plurality of web pages, said system comprising:

- a task editing module configured for creating, modifying and removing a plurality

    of tasks that may be invoked by said web site, each of said plurality of tasks

comprising a task identifier and a task function, said plurality of tasks being

stored in one or more task definition files (p.2, para. 36; p.3, para. 43; p.4, para.

55; p.6, para. 74; p.7, para. 90 – as demonstrated in the cited text, a "task editing

module" is configured for creating, modifying and removing "tasks" that may be

invoked by a web site, each "task" comprising a "task identifier" and a "task

function" with "tasks" being stored in one or more "task definition files");

- a label editing module configured for creating, modifying and removing a plurality

of labels that may be displayed on one or more of said plurality of web pages of

said web site, each of said plurality of labels comprising a label identifier and a

label text, said plurality of labels being stored in one or more label definition files

(p.2, para. 36; p.3, para. 43; p.4, para. 55; p.6, para. 74; p.7, para. 87-88 – as

demonstrated in the cited text, a "label editing module" is configured for creating,

modifying and removing "labels" that may be displayed on one or more web

pages, each "label" comprising a "label identifier" and a "label" text with "labels"

being stored in one or more "label definition files");

- an image editing module configured for creating, modifying and removing a

plurality of images that may be displayed on one or more of said plurality of web

pages of said web site, each of said plurality of images comprising an image

identifier and an image file name, said plurality of images being stored in one or

more image definition files (p.2, para. 36; p.3, para. 43; p.4, para. 55; p.6, para.

74; p.7, para. 89 – as demonstrated in the cited text, an "image editing module"

is configured for creating, modifying and removing images that may be displayed

on one or more web pages, each image comprising an image "identifier" and an image file name with images being stored in one or more image "definition files");
and

- a page generating module configured for generating each of said plurality of web pages of said web site, said page generating module being configured to obtain a display format of a web page from a style sheet file, said style sheet file including label identifiers of the labels to be displayed on said web page and image identifiers of the images to be displayed on said web page, said page generating module being further configured to obtain from label definition files the label texts of the labels to be displayed on said page, said page generating module being further configured to obtain from image definition files the image file names of the images to be displayed on said page, said page generating module being further configured to obtain from task definition files the task functions of the tasks to be invoked on said page (p.4, para. 55; p.6, para. 74-76; p.13, para. 166-167 – as demonstrated in the cited text, a "page generating module" is configured for generating web pages of said web site, obtaining a "display format" of a web page from a "style sheet file" including "label identifiers" and image "identifiers", obtaining the "label" texts, the image file names, and the "task functions")..

Regarding dependent claim 2, Fenton discloses the system of Claim 1, wherein:
- said web site comprises a root level, a page level and an intermediate level, wherein said web site is divided at said intermediate level into multiple sub-sites,

each of said sub-sites comprising one or more of said plurality of web pages (p.2, para. 39 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the web site includes a root level, a "page level" and an "intermediate level" and is divided into multiple "sub-sites").

Regarding dependent claim 3, Fenton discloses the system of Claim 2, wherein:

- said task editing module is configured to divide said plurality of tasks into multiple task groups such that each of said multiple task groups corresponds to each of said multiple sub-sites, each of said task groups includes one or more of said plurality of tasks that may be invoked by the corresponding sub-site (p.3, para. 40; p.4, para. 55; p.7, para. 90 - as demonstrated in the cited text, "task editing module" is configured to divide "tasks" into multiple groups such that each group corresponds to "sub-sites", each group includes one or more "tasks" that may be invoked by the corresponding "sub-site").

Regarding dependent claim 4, Fenton discloses the system of Claim 3, wherein:

- said task editing module is configured to modify a task of a sub-site by modifying said task on a web page of said sub-site (p.7, para. 86 - as demonstrated in the cited text, "task editing module" is configured to modify a "task" by modifying "task" on a web page).

Regarding dependent claim 5, Fenton discloses the system of Claim 2, wherein:

- said label editing module is configured to divide said plurality of labels into multiple label groups such that each of said multiple label groups corresponds to each of said multiple sub-sites, each of said label groups includes one or more of said plurality of labels that may be invoked by the corresponding sub-site (p.3, para. 40; p.4, para. 55; p.7, para. 87-88 - as demonstrated in the cited text, "label editing module" is configured to divide "labels" into multiple groups such that each group corresponds to "sub-sites", each group includes one or more "labels" that may be invoked by the corresponding "sub-site").

Regarding dependent claim 6, Fenton discloses the system of Claim 5, wherein:

- said label editing module is configured to modify a label of a sub-site by modifying said label on a web page of said sub-site (p.7, para. 86 - as demonstrated in the cited text, "label editing module" is configured to modify a "label" by modifying "label" on a web page).

Regarding dependent claim 7, Fenton discloses the system of Claim 2, wherein:

- said image editing module is configured to divide said plurality of images into multiple image groups such that each of said multiple image groups corresponds to each of said multiple sub-sites, each of said image groups includes one or more of said plurality of images that may be invoked by the corresponding sub-site (p.3, para. 40; p.4, para. 55; p.7, para. 89 - as demonstrated in the cited text, image "editing module" is configured to divide image into multiple groups such

that each group corresponds to "sub-sites", each group includes one or more

images that may be invoked by the corresponding "sub-site").

Regarding dependent claim 8, Fenton discloses the system of Claim 7, wherein:

- said image editing module is configured to modify an image of a sub-site by

  modifying said image on a web page of said sub-site (p.7, para. 86 - as

  demonstrated in the cited text, image "editing module" is configured to modify an

  image by modifying image on a web page).

Regarding dependent claim 9, Fenton discloses the system of Claim 1, wherein:

- said page generating module generates web pages dynamically upon receiving a

  generation request from a client (p.4, para. 52 - as demonstrated in the cited text,

  "page generating module" generates web pages dynamically upon receiving a

  generation request from a "client").

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8.   Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Fenton et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194194) in view of Bhatt et al. (U.S. Pub. No

20030101169).

Regarding dependent claims 10 and 11, Fenton does not disclose the label definition

files or the image definition files are XML files. Bhatt teaches "labels" and images as

XML files (p.2, para. 14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art,

having the teachings of Fenton and Bhatt before him at the time the invention was

made, to modify label and image files as taught by Fenton to include XML files as taught

by Bhatt, because XML is designed for web documents and allows customized tags to

be created that enable definitions to be sent and interpreted between applications and

users, as taught by Bhatt (p.1, para. 12). It would have been advantageous to one of

ordinary skill to utilize such combination because web sites would be modified and

updated easily using XML customized tags with for label and image definitions.

9.   Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fenton

et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194194) in view of Durham (U.S. Patent 6330566).

Regarding dependent claim 12, Fenton does not disclose one or more task definition

files are Active Server Page files. Durham teaches Active Server Page files (col. 8,

lines 23-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of Fenton and Durham before him at the time the invention was made, to

modify task definition files as taught by Fenton to include Active Server Page files as taught by Durham, because Active Server Page files can modify data and the content of generated data, as taught by Durham (col. 9, lines 6-10). It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because using Active Server Page files would allow the user to modify data included in the web site based on generated data displayed on the web pages.

10.   Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fenton et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194194) in view of Flesner et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194267).

Regarding dependent claim 13, Fenton does not disclose one or more task definition files are Java Server Page files. Flesner teaches Java Server Page files (p.5, para. 67, 70). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Fenton and Flesner before him at the time the invention was made, to modify task definition files as taught by Fenton to include Java Server Page files as taught by Flesner, because Java Server Page are easy to maintain in that if a JSP file is changed, all users immediately see the changes, as taught by Flesner (p.5, para. 67). It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because using Java Server Page files would allow users to see modifications immediately.

11.   Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fenton

et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194194) in view of Wittkotter (U.S. Pub. No. 20030195854).

Regarding dependent claim 14, Fenton does not disclose one or more task definition

files are scripting language files. Wittkotter teaches scripting language files (p.3, para.

23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings

of Fenton and Wittkotter before him at the time the invention was made, to modify task

definition files as taught by Fenton to include scripting language files as taught by

Wittkotter, because scripting language files allow for original data to be restored in a

simple way, as taught by Wittkotter (p.3, para. 23). It would have been advantageous to

one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because easily restoring original data

would allow users making modifications to reverse the modification if it is incorrect or

unsuitable for the web site.

12.   Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Fenton et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194194) in view of Alden (U.S. Pub. No.

20020188703).

Regarding dependent claims 15-17, Fenton does not disclose the user interface of the

task editing module, the image editing module or the label editing module programmed

in a markup language. Alden teaches user interfaces programmed in markup language

(p.1, para. 6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of Fenton and Alden before him at the time the invention was made, to modify

task editing module, the image editing module and the label editing module as taught by

Fenton to include user interfaces programmed in markup language as taught by Alden,

because markup languages are easy to learn and complex user interfaces can be

created quickly by inexperienced programmers, as taught by Alden (p.1, para. 6). It

would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination

because using markup languages allows any user to create user interfaces despite their

programming skills.

13.   Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fenton

et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194194) in view of Majewski et al. (U.S. Pub. No.

20020129039).

Regarding dependent claim 18, Fenton does not disclose task editing module is

configured to assign a success task or page identifier and a fail task or page identifier to

each of said plurality of tasks, said success task or page identifier identifies a task to be.

invoked or a web page to be displayed if said master task is successfully executed, said

fail task or page identifier identifies a task to be invoked or a web page to be displayed if

said master task is unsuccessfully executed, wherein modifying a master task

composes modifying a success task or page identifier or a fail task or page identifier of

said master task. Majewski teaches success and failure tasks invoked depending on

whether tasks succeed or fail (p.12, para. 116-117). Majewski further teaches

modifying success or failure tasks when a task is modified because it is obvious that if a task is modified and the outcome (success or failure) changes, the following task will change based on the modified outcome. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Fenton and Majewski before him at the time the invention was made, to modify tasks taught by Fenton to include success and failure tasks as taught by Majewski, because having different tasks associated with different outcomes of an original task ensures that users know if the original task was completely successfully or not. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because utilizing success and failure tasks would allow for more efficient use of the web site in that a user can easily determine whether the task he/she tried to perform was successful.

14.   Claims 19-27, 29, 34-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fenton et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194194) in view of Cruickshank et al. (U.S. Patent 6522738) in further view of Alden (U.S. Pub. No. 20020188703).

Regarding independent claim 19, Fenton discloses storing task definitions in one or more task definition files, each of said task definitions comprising a task identifier and a task function (p.2, para. 36; p.3, para. 43; p.4, para. 55; p.6, para. 74; p.7, para. 90).

Fenton further discloses for each of said plurality of web pages, identifying one or more (if any) labels to be displayed on said web page by referring to said label identifiers of said labels, identifying one or more (if any) images to be displayed on said

web page by referring to said image identifiers of said images, and identifying one or

more (if any) tasks to be invoked on said web page by referring to said task identifiers of

said tasks (p.2, para. 36; p.3, para. 43; p.4, para. 55; p.6, para. 74; p.7, para. 87-90).

Fenton further discloses for each of said plurality of web pages, generating said

web page upon receiving a generation request, according to said identified labels,

images, and tasks (p.4, para. 52 & 55; p.6, para. 74-76; p.13, para. 166-167).

Fenton discloses storing label definitions in one or more label definition files,

each label definition comprising a label identifier and label text and storing image

definitions in one or more image definition files, each image definition comprising an

image identifier and an image file name (p.2, para. 36; p.3, para. 43; p.4, para. 55; p.6,

para. 74; p.7, para. 87-89) but does not disclose the definition files are in markup

language format. Alden teaches markup language format (p.1, para. 6). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Fenton and

Alden before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the definition files as

taught by Fenton to include markup language format as taught by Alden, because

markup languages are easy to learn and can be used by inexperienced programmers,

as taught by Alden (p.1, para. 6). It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary

skill to utilize such combination because using markup languages allows any user to

create definition files despite their programming skills.

Fenton does not disclose prompting a user to modify a stored definition of a

label, a task or an image. Cruickshank teaches prompting the user for modifications

(col. 10, lines 14-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art,

having the teachings of Fenton and Cruickshank before him at the time the invention

was made, to modify stored definitions as taught by Fenton to include prompting a user

for modifications as taught by Cruickshank, because prompting a user ensures that the

user makes any necessary modifications to the web page that he/she could have

forgotten about during browsing. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary

skill to utilize such combination because prompting a user would allow the web page to

be more accurate than if the user was left to make modifications based on whether

he/she remembered to modify web pages after browsing.

Regarding dependent claims 20-23, Fenton discloses plurality of web pages includes

a label editing web page, task editing web page and image editing web page where a

definition is modified on the web page (p.7, para. 86). Fenton does not disclose

prompting a user to modify label definitions, task definitions or image definitions.

Cruickshank teaches prompting the user for modifications (col. 10, lines 14-65). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of

Fenton and Cruickshank before him at the time the invention was made, to modify label,

task and image definitions being modified as taught by Fenton to include prompting a

user for modifications as taught by Cruickshank, because prompting a user ensures that

the user makes any necessary modifications to the web page that he/she could have

forgotten about during browsing. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary

skill to utilize such combination because prompting a user would allow the web page to

be more accurate than if the user was left to make modifications based on whether

he/she remembered to modify web pages after browsing.

Regarding dependent claim 24, Fenton discloses generating web page comprises

dynamically generating web page upon receiving a generation request from a client

(p.4, para. 52).

Regarding dependent claims 25-27, Fenton discloses storing label, task and image

definitions in one or more label, task and image definitions files comprising storing label,

task and image definitions in a plurality of definitions files corresponding to a sub-site

(p.2, para. 39; p.3, para. 40; p.4, para. 55; p.7, para 87-90).

Regarding dependent claim 29, Fenton discloses identifying one or more labels to be

displayed on a web page comprising identifying labels in a style sheet file associated

with web page, wherein identifying one or more images to be displayed on a web page

comprises identifying images in style sheet file (p.4, para. 55; p.6, para. 74-76; p.13,

para. 166-167).

Regarding dependent claim 34, Fenton does not disclose prompting user to change

hyperlink. Cruickshank teaches prompting the user for changes (col. 10, lines 14-65). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of

Fenton and Cruickshank before him at the time the invention was made, to modify

hyperlinks being changed as taught by Fenton to include prompting a user for changes

as taught by Cruickshank, because prompting a user ensures that the user makes any

necessary changes to the web page that he/she could have forgotten about during

browsing. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such

combination because prompting a user would allow the web page to be more accurate

than if the user was left to make changes based on whether he/she remembered to

change web pages after browsing.

Regarding dependent claims 35 and 37, Fenton discloses storing new label and

image definitions in label and image definition files if user has entered a new label or

image definition (p.8, para. 102).

Fenton further discloses updating a style sheet file associated with displayed web

page to include a label identifier and an image identifier to entered new label definition

or selected existing label definition and new image definition or selected existing image

definition (p.4, para. 55).

Fenton discloses selecting web page for display (p.4, para. 52) and adding label

and image to displayed web page by entering label text or selecting an existing label

definition and entering an image file name or selecting an existing image definition (p.7,

para. 87-89). Fenton does not disclose prompting a user for selections. Cruickshank

teaches prompting the user (col. 10, lines 14-65). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Fenton and Cruickshank before him at

the time the invention was made, to modify the system taught by Fenton to include

prompting a user as taught by Cruickshank, because prompting a user ensures that the user makes any necessary changes to the web page that he/she could have forgotten about during browsing. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because prompting a user would allow the web page to be more accurate than if the user was left to make changes based on whether he/she remembered to change web pages after browsing.

Regarding dependent claims 36 and 38, Fenton discloses identifying a location on displayed web page for displaying added label and image and updating style sheet file to associate identified location with label identifier and image identifier to added label and image (p.4, para. 55) because it is obvious that if the modified web page is saved, the locations on the web page of additions and modifications are saved as well. Fenton does not disclose prompting a user. Cruickshank teaches prompting the user (col. 10, lines 14-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Fenton and Cruickshank before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the system taught by Fenton to include prompting a user as taught by Cruickshank, because prompting a user ensures that the user makes any necessary changes to the web page that he/she could have forgotten about during browsing. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because prompting a user would allow the web page to be more accurate than if the user was left to make changes based on whether he/she remembered to change web pages after browsing.

15.   Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fenton

et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194194) in view of Cruickshank et al. (U.S. Patent 6522738)

in further view of Alden (U.S. Pub. No. 20020188703) in further view of Majewski et al.

(U.S. Pub. No. 20020129039).

Regarding dependent claim 28, Fenton does not disclose task definition of task

comprises a success task or page identifier and a fail task or page identifier, said

success task or page identifier being a task identifier of the task to be invoked or a page

identifier of the web page to be displayed if said master task is successfully executed,

said fail task or page identifier being a task identifier of the task to be invoked or a page

identifier of the web page to be displayed if said master task is unsuccessfully executed.

Majewski teaches success and failure tasks invoked depending on whether tasks

succeed or fail (p.12, para. 116-117). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art, having the teachings of Fenton and Majewski before him at the time the

invention was made, to modify tasks taught by Fenton to include success and failure

tasks as taught by Majewski, because having different tasks associated with different

outcomes of an original task ensures that users know if the original task was completely

successfully or not. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize

such combination because utilizing success and failure tasks would allow for more

efficient use of the web site in that a user can easily determine whether the task he/she

tried to perform was successful.

16.   Claims 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Fenton et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20020194194) in view of Cruickshank et al. (U.S. Patent

6522738) in further view of Alden (U.S. Pub. No. 20020188703) in further view of Kocol

(U.S. Pub. No. 20020116494).

Regarding dependent claim 30, Fenton discloses web site comprises a plurality of

sub-sites (p.2, para. 39).

        Fenton does not disclose creating a markup language file for each sub-site, file

including a first list of web pages and a second list of tasks that may be invoked on web

page. Kocol teaches creating a markup language file including a list of web pages and

a list of tasks (p.1, para. 6; p.2, para. 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art, having the teachings of Fenton and Kocol before him at the time the

invention was made, to modify the system taught by Fenton to include a markup

language file as taught by Kocol, because creating a file of links and tasks for the web

page would allow users to easily modify the web page by modifying the file associated

with the web page. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize

such combination because modifying the web page would be quicker if the user desired

to modify links or tasks associated with the page since the user would modify the page

based on the given file.

Regarding dependent claim 31, Fenton does not disclose markup language file is an

XML file. Kocol teaches XML file (p.1, para. 6). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Fenton and Kocol before him at the time

the invention was made, to modify the system taught by Fenton to include XML file as

taught by Kocol, because Kocol teaches XML as a type of markup language file (p.1,

para. 6).

Regarding dependent claims 32 and 33, Fenton discloses adding and removing tasks

from web pages by referring to task identifiers (p.2, para. 36; p.3, para. 43; p.4, para.

55; p.6, para. 74; p.7, para. 90).

Fenton does not disclose prompting the user. Cruickshank teaches prompting

the user (col. 10, lines 14-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art, having the teachings of Fenton and Cruickshank before him at the time the

invention was made, to modify adding and removing tasks as taught by Fenton to

include prompting a user as taught by Cruickshank, because prompting a user ensures

that the user makes any necessary additions or deletions to the web page that he/she

could have forgotten about during browsing. It would have been advantageous to one

of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because prompting a user would allow the

web page to be more accurate than if the user was left to make additions and deletions

based on whether he/she remembered to change web pages after browsing.

Fenton does not disclose modifying a markup language file of a sub-site to

include added and deleted tasks in a second list of tasks for the web page. Kocol

teaches modifying a markup language file with a list of tasks (p.1, para. 6; p.2, para. 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Fenton and Kocol before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the system taught by Fenton to include a markup language file as taught by Kocol, because modifying a file tasks for the web page would allow users to easily modify the web page by modifying the file associated with the web page. It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because modifying the web page would be quicker if the user desired to modify tasks associated with the page since the user would modify the page based on the given file.

Conclusion

17.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
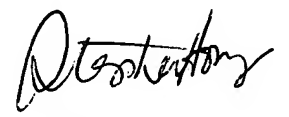
- Remote web page maintenance (U.S. Pub. No. 20020078140),

- System and method for creating a website (U.S. Pub. No. 20020065851),

- Distributive web page management system (U.S. Pub. No. 20010011275), and

- Method and apparatus for generating and modifying multiple instances of an element on a web site (U.S. Patent 6601057).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kristina B. Honeycutt whose telephone number is 571-272-4123. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5:00 Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-272-4124.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KBH

STEPHEN S. HONG
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